

## TLVx313 低電力、レール・ツー・レール入出力、 オフセット標準値500 $\mu$ V、1MHzオペアンプ、低コスト・システム用

### 1 特長

- 低コストのシステム用の高精度アンプ
- 低い $I_Q$ : 65 $\mu$ A/ch
- 広い電源電圧範囲: 1.8V~5.5V
- 低ノイズ: 1kHz時に26nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- ゲイン帯域幅: 1MHz
- レール・ツー・レール入出力
- 低い入力バイアス電流: 1pA
- 低いオフセット電圧: 0.75mV
- ユニティ・ゲインで安定
- 内部RF/EMIフィルタ
- 拡張温度範囲:  
-40 $^{\circ}$ C~+125 $^{\circ}$ C

### 2 アプリケーション

- 医療/ヘルスケア
- フィットネス/ウェアラブル電子機器
- 公共事業計量(ガス、水道、電気)
- ビルディング・オートメーション機器
- 貨幣計数機

### 3 概要

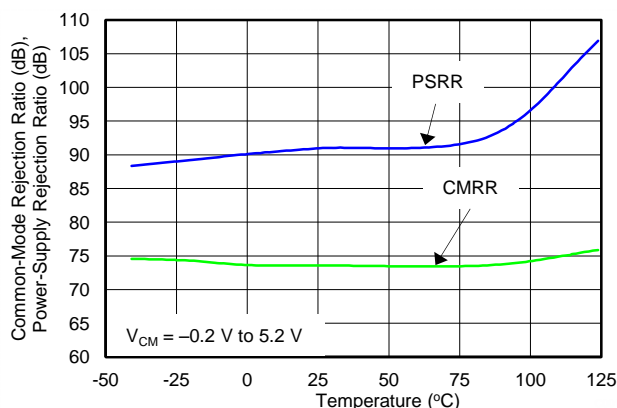
TLV313ファミリは1、2、4チャンネルの高精度オペアンプで、低消費電力と優れた性能を実現しています。このため、ウェアラブル機器、公共事業の計量、ビルディング・オートメーション、貨幣計数機など広範なアプリケーションに適しています。このファミリはレール・ツー・レール入出力(RRIO)、低い静止電流(標準値65 $\mu$ A)、広い帯域幅(1MHz)、非常に低いノイズ(1kHzにおいて26nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ )という特長があるため、コストと性能の適切なバランスが必要な各種のバッテリー駆動アプリケーションに最適です。さらに、入力バイアス電流が低いため、これらのデバイスはソース・インピーダンスがメガオーム単位のアプリケーションでも使用できます。

TLV313デバイスは堅牢に設計されており、150pFまでの容量性負荷に対するユニティ・ゲイン安定性、RF/EMI除去フィルタの搭載、オーバードライブ状態で位相反転が発生しない、高い静電放電(ESD)保護(4kV HBM)といった特長があるため、回路設計が容易です。

これらのデバイスは、最低+1.8V ( $\pm 0.9$ V)、最大+5.5V ( $\pm 2.75$ V)の電圧で動作するよう最適化されており、拡張温度範囲の-40 $^{\circ}$ C~+125 $^{\circ}$ Cが定格内です。

1チャンネルのTLV313デバイスは、SC70-5とSOT23-5の両方のパッケージで供給されます。2チャンネルのTLV2313デバイスはSOIC-8およびVSSOP-8パッケージで、4チャンネルのTLV4313デバイスはTSSOP-14パッケージで供給されます。

CMRRおよびPSRRと温度との関係



製品情報<sup>(1)</sup>

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)
TLV313	SC70 (5)	2.00mmx1.25mm
	SOT23 (5)	2.90mmx1.60mm
TLV2313	SOIC (8)	4.90mmx3.91mm
	VSSOP (8)	3.00mmx3.00mm
TLV4313	TSSOP (14)	5.00mmx4.40mm

(1) 提供されているすべてのパッケージについては、データシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。



## 目次

<b>1</b>	特長 .....	<b>1</b>	8.3	Feature Description .....	<b>17</b>
<b>2</b>	アプリケーション .....	<b>1</b>	8.4	Device Functional Modes .....	<b>18</b>
<b>3</b>	概要 .....	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>4</b>	改訂履歴 .....	<b>2</b>	9.1	Application Information .....	<b>19</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Device Comparison Table</b> .....	<b>3</b>	9.2	Typical Application .....	<b>19</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>3</b>	9.3	System Examples .....	<b>20</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Specifications</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>21</b>
7.1	Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	<b>6</b>	10.1	Input and ESD Protection .....	<b>21</b>
7.2	ESD Ratings .....	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Layout</b> .....	<b>22</b>
7.3	Recommended Operating Conditions .....	<b>6</b>	11.1	Layout Guidelines .....	<b>22</b>
7.4	Thermal Information: TLV313 .....	<b>7</b>	11.2	Layout Example .....	<b>22</b>
7.5	Thermal Information: TLV2313 .....	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート</b> .....	<b>23</b>
7.6	Thermal Information: TLV4313 .....	<b>7</b>	12.1	ドキュメントのサポート .....	<b>23</b>
7.7	Electrical Characteristics: 5.5 V .....	<b>8</b>	12.2	ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法 .....	<b>23</b>
7.8	Electrical Characteristics: 1.8 V .....	<b>10</b>	12.3	関連リンク .....	<b>23</b>
7.9	Typical Characteristics: Table of Graphs .....	<b>12</b>	12.4	コミュニティ・リソース .....	<b>23</b>
7.10	Typical Characteristics .....	<b>13</b>	12.5	商標 .....	<b>23</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>16</b>	12.6	静電気放電に関する注意事項 .....	<b>23</b>
8.1	Overview .....	<b>16</b>	12.7	Glossary .....	<b>23</b>
8.2	Functional Block Diagram .....	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報</b> .....	<b>23</b>

## 4 改訂履歴

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

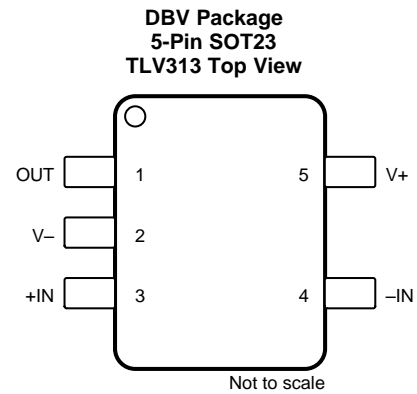
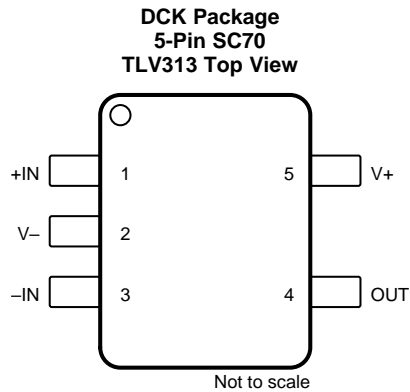
Revision A (June 2016) から Revision B に変更	Page
• Changed pin assignment for DCK package .....	<b>3</b>

2016年6月発行のものから更新	Page
• 供給状況を開発中から量産へ変更 .....	<b>1</b>
• 変更「関連資料」セクションのフォーマット .....	<b>23</b>
• 変更「ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法」セクションの表現 .....	<b>23</b>

## 5 Device Comparison Table

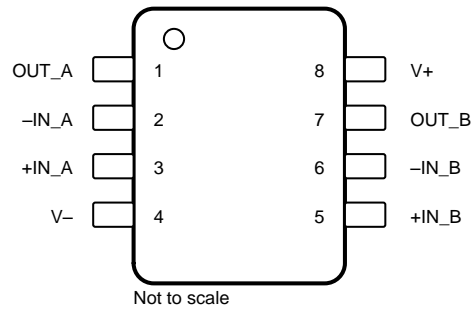
DEVICE	NO. OF CHANNELS	PACKAGE LEADS				
		SC70	SOT23	SOIC	VSSOP	TSSOP
TLV313	1	5	5	—	—	—
TLV2313	2	—	—	8	8	—
TLV4313	4	—	—	—	—	14

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



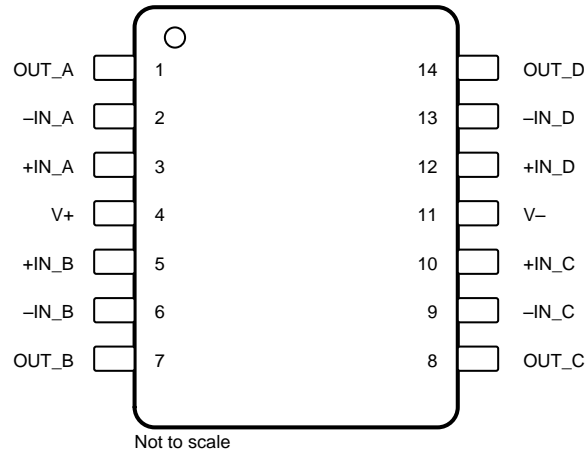
**Pin Functions: TLV313**

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	DCK (SC70)	DBV (SOT23)		
+IN	1	3	I	Noninverting input
-IN	3	4	I	Inverting input
OUT	4	1	O	Output
V+	5	5	—	Positive (highest) power supply
V-	2	2	—	Negative (lowest) power supply

**D, DGK Packages  
8-Pin SOIC, 8-Pin VSSOP  
TLV2313 Top View**

**Pin Functions: TLV2313**

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	D (SOIC)	DGK (VSSOP)		
V-	4	4	—	Negative (lowest) power supply
V+	8	8	—	Positive (highest) power supply
OUT A	1	1	O	Output, channel A
OUT B	7	7	O	Output, channel B
-IN A	2	2	I	Inverting input, channel A
+IN A	3	3	I	Noninverting input, channel A
-IN B	6	6	I	Inverting input, channel B
+IN B	5	5	I	Noninverting input, channel B

**PW Package  
14-Pin TSSOP  
TLV4313 Top View**



**Pin Functions: TLV4313**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	PW (TSSOP)		
V-	11	—	Negative (lowest) power supply
V+	4	—	Positive (highest) power supply
OUT A	1	O	Output, channel A
OUT B	7	O	Output, channel B
OUT C	8	O	Output, channel C
OUT D	14	O	Output, channel D
-IN A	2	I	Inverting input, channel A
+IN A	3	I	Noninverting input, channel A
-IN B	6	I	Inverting input, channel B
+IN B	5	I	Noninverting input, channel B
-IN C	9	I	Inverting input, channel C
+IN C	10	I	Noninverting input, channel C
-IN D	13	I	Inverting input, channel D
+IN D	12	I	Noninverting input, channel D

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	Supply voltage		7	V
	Signal input terminals <sup>(2)</sup>	(V-) - (0.5)	(V+) + 0.5	V
Current	Signal input terminals <sup>(2)</sup>	-10	10	mA
	Output short circuit <sup>(3)</sup>	Continuous		
Temperature	Operating, T <sub>A</sub>	-40	150	°C
	Junction, T <sub>J</sub>		150	°C
	Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>	-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) Input pins are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that may swing more than 0.5 V beyond the supply rails must be current limited to 10 mA or less.
- (3) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub> Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±4000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>S</sub>	Supply voltage	1.8	5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Specified temperature range	-40	125	°C

## 7.4 Thermal Information: TLV313

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV313		UNIT
		DBV (SOT23)	DCK (SC70)	
		5 PINS	5 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	228.5	281.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	99.1	91.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	54.6	59.6	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	7.7	1.5	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	53.8	58.8	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

## 7.5 Thermal Information: TLV2313

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV2313		UNIT
		D (SOIC)	DGK (VSSOP)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	138.4	191.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	89.5	61.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	78.6	111.9	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	29.9	5.1	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	78.1	110.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

## 7.6 Thermal Information: TLV4313

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV4313	UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	
		14 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	121.0	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	49.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	62.8	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	5.9	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	62.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

## 7.7 Electrical Characteristics: 5.5 V

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ , and  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$ , unless otherwise noted.<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{OS}$	Input offset voltage			0.75	3	mV
$dV_{OS}/dT$	Input offset voltage vs temperature	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio		74	90		dB
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE</b>						
$V_{CM}$	Common-mode voltage range	No phase reversal, rail-to-rail input	$(V_-) - 0.2$		$(V_+) + 0.2$	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$(V_{S-}) - 0.2\text{ V} < V_{CM} < (V_{S+}) - 1.3\text{ V}$		85		dB
		$V_{CM} = -0.2\text{ V}$ to $5.7\text{ V}$	64	80		dB
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b>						
$I_B$	Input bias current			$\pm 1$		$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OS}$	Input offset current			$\pm 1$		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>NOISE</b>						
	Input voltage noise (peak-to-peak)	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz}$ to $10\text{ Hz}$		6		$\mu\text{V}_{PP}$
$e_n$	Input voltage noise density	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		22		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		26		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input current noise density	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		5		$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
<b>INPUT CAPACITANCE</b>						
$C_{IN}$	Differential			1		pF
	Common-mode			5		pF
<b>OPEN-LOOP GAIN</b>						
$A_{OL}$	Open-loop voltage gain	$0.05\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.05\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$		104		dB
		$0.3\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	100	110		dB
	Phase margin	$V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $G = +1$		65		$^\circ$

- (1) Parameters with minimum or maximum specification limits are 100% production tested at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Over-temperature limits are based on characterization and statistical analysis.



**Electrical Characteristics: 5.5 V (continued)**

 At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ , and  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$ , unless otherwise noted.<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b>						
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	$V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$		1		MHz
SR	Slew rate	$V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $G = +1$		0.5		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_s$	Settling time	To 0.01%, $V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , 2-V step, $G = +1$		6		$\mu\text{s}$
	Overload recovery time	$V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} \times \text{Gain} > V_S$		3		$\mu\text{s}$
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$V_O$	Voltage output swing from supply rails	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ <sup>(2)</sup>		5	20	mV
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ <sup>(2)</sup>		75	100	mV
$I_{SC}$	Short-circuit current			$\pm 15$		mA
$R_O$	Open-loop output impedance			2300		$\Omega$
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
$V_S$	Specified voltage range		1.8 ( $\pm 0.9$ )	5.5 ( $\pm 2.75$ )		V
$I_Q$	Quiescent current per amplifier	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$		65	90	$\mu\text{A}$
	Power-on time	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ to $5\text{ V}$ , to 90% $I_Q$ level		10		$\mu\text{s}$

(2) Specified by design and characterization; not production tested.

## 7.8 Electrical Characteristics: 1.8 V

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{S+} - 1.3\text{ V}$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$ , unless otherwise noted.<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{OS}$	Input offset voltage			0.75	3	mV
$dV_{OS}/dT$	Input offset voltage vs temperature	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$		2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio		74	90		dB
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE</b>						
$V_{CM}$	Common-mode voltage range	No phase reversal, rail-to-rail input	$(V_-) - 0.2$		$(V_+) + 0.2$	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$(V_{S-}) - 0.2\text{ V} < V_{CM} < (V_{S+}) - 1.3\text{ V}$		85		dB
		$V_{CM} = -0.2\text{ V}$ to $+1.8\text{ V}$		73		dB
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b>						
$I_B$	Input bias current			$\pm 1$		$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OS}$	Input offset current			$\pm 1$		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>NOISE</b>						
	Input voltage noise (peak-to-peak)	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz}$ to $10\text{ Hz}$		6		$\mu\text{V}_{PP}$
$e_n$	Input voltage noise density	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		22		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		26		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input current noise density	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		5		$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
<b>INPUT CAPACITANCE</b>						
$C_{IN}$	Differential			1		pF
	Common-mode			5		pF
<b>OPEN-LOOP GAIN</b>						
$A_{OL}$	Open-loop voltage gain	$0.1\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.1\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$		110		dB
		$0.05\text{ V} < V_O < (V_+) - 0.05\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$		110		dB

(1) Parameters with minimum or maximum specification limits are 100% production tested at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Over-temperature limits are based on characterization and statistical analysis.

**Electrical Characteristics: 1.8 V (continued)**

 At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{S+} - 1.3\text{ V}$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$ , unless otherwise noted.<sup>(1)</sup>

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b>						
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$		0.9		MHz
SR	Slew rate	$G = +1$		0.45		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_s$	Settling time	To 0.01%, $V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , 2-V step, $G = +1$		6		$\mu\text{s}$
	Overload recovery time	$V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} \times \text{Gain} > V_S$		3		$\mu\text{s}$
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$V_O$	Voltage output swing from supply rails	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega^{(2)}$		5		mV
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(2)}$		25		mV
$I_{SC}$	Short-circuit current			$\pm 6$		mA
$R_O$	Open-loop output impedance			2300		$\Omega$
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
$V_S$	Specified voltage range		1.8 ( $\pm 0.9$ )	5.5 ( $\pm 2.75$ )		V
$I_Q$	Quiescent current per amplifier	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_S = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$		65	90	$\mu\text{A}$
	Power-on time	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ to $5\text{ V}$ , to 90% $I_Q$ level		10		$\mu\text{s}$

(2) Specified by design and characterization; not production tested.

## 7.9 Typical Characteristics: Table of Graphs

**Table 1. Table of Graphs**

TITLE	FIGURE
Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 1</a>
Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage	<a href="#">Figure 2</a>
Offset Voltage Production Distribution	<a href="#">Figure 3</a>
Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage (Maximum Supply)	<a href="#">Figure 4</a>
CMRR and PSRR vs Frequency (RTI)	<a href="#">Figure 5</a>
0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Input Voltage Noise (5.5 V)	<a href="#">Figure 6</a>
Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency (1.8 V, 5.5 V)	<a href="#">Figure 7</a>
Input Bias and Offset Current vs Temperature	<a href="#">Figure 8</a>
Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 9</a>
Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency and Supply Voltage	<a href="#">Figure 10</a>
Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current (over Temperature)	<a href="#">Figure 11</a>
Closed-Loop Gain vs Frequency, $G = 1, -1, 10$ (1.8 V)	<a href="#">Figure 12</a>
Small-Signal Step Response, Noninverting (1.8 V)	<a href="#">Figure 13</a>
Small-Signal Step Response, Noninverting ( 5.5 V)	<a href="#">Figure 14</a>
Large-Signal Step Response, Noninverting (1.8 V)	<a href="#">Figure 15</a>
Large-Signal Step Response, Noninverting ( 5.5 V)	<a href="#">Figure 16</a>
No Phase Reversal	<a href="#">Figure 17</a>
EMIRR IN+ vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 18</a>

### 7.10 Typical Characteristics

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ , and  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$ , unless otherwise noted.

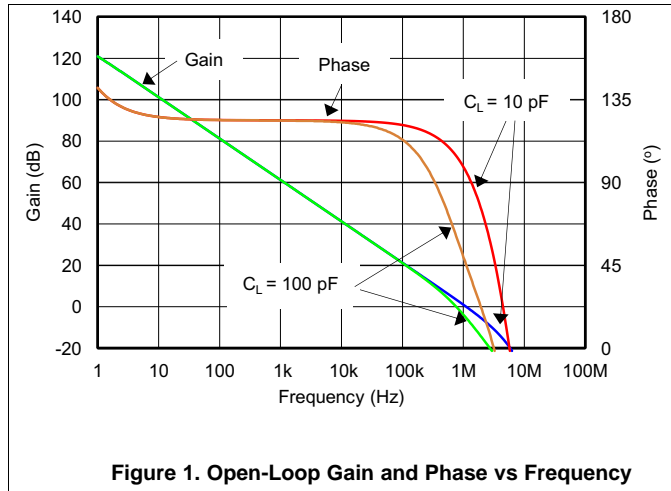


Figure 1. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

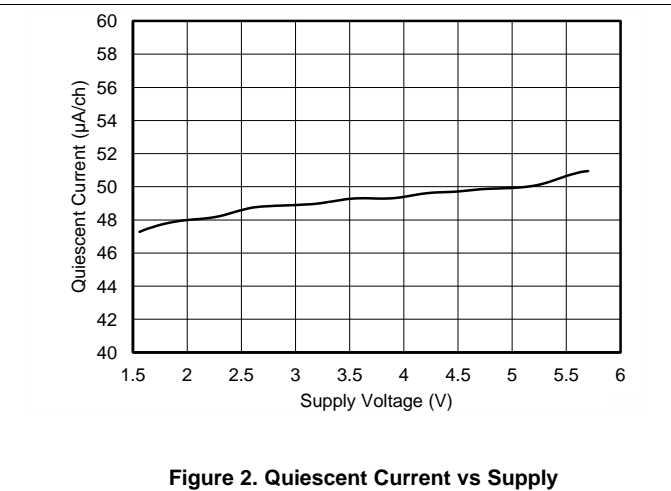


Figure 2. Quiescent Current vs Supply

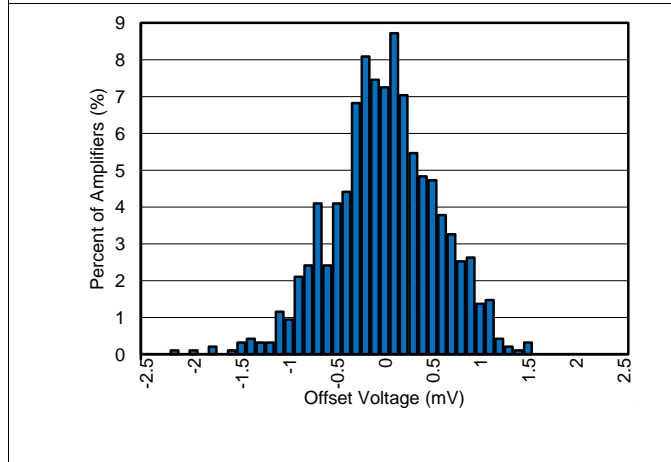


Figure 3. Offset Voltage Production Distribution

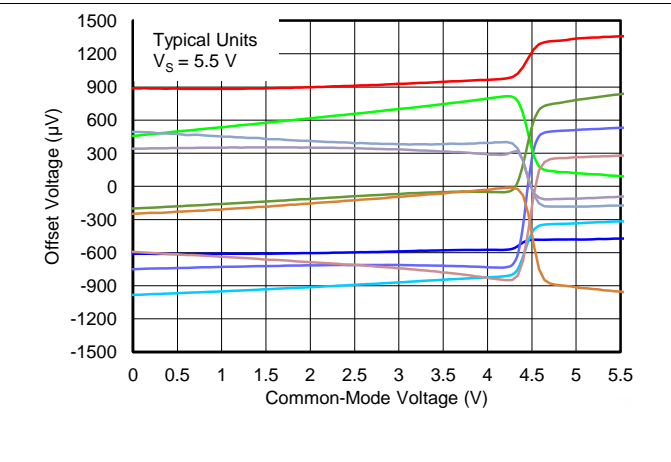


Figure 4. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

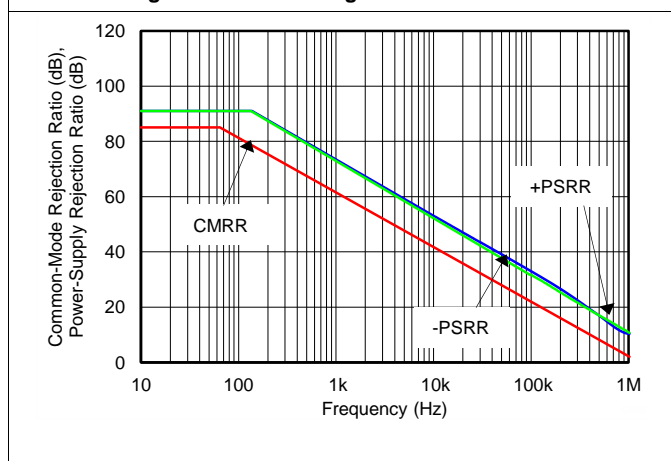


Figure 5. CMRR and PSRR vs Frequency (Referred-to-Input)

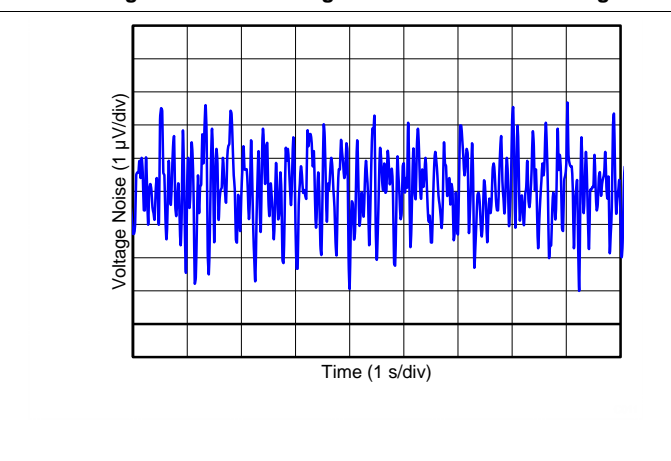


Figure 6. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Input Voltage Noise

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ , and  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$ , unless otherwise noted.

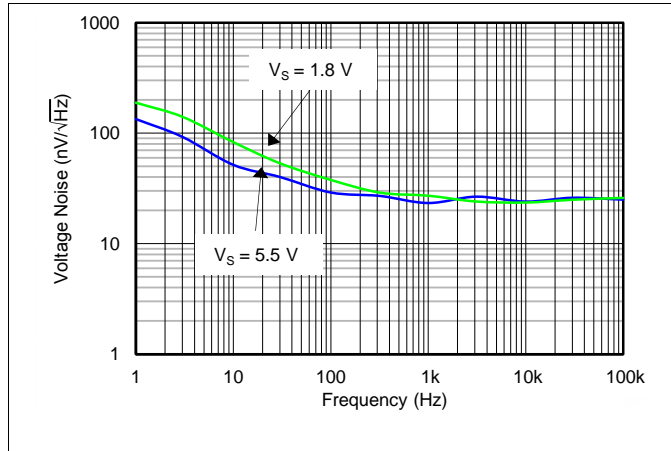


Figure 7. Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency

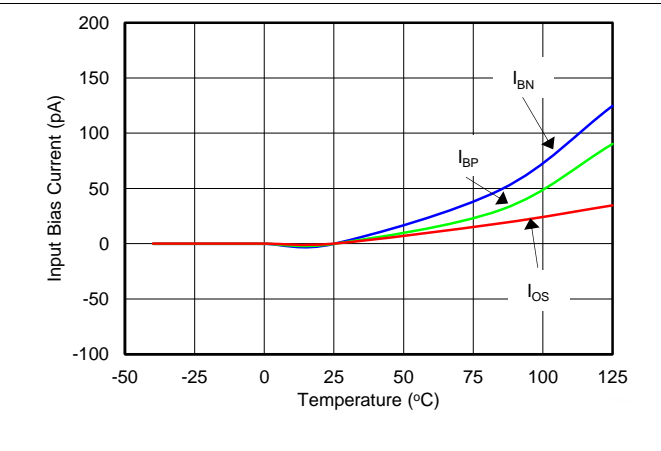


Figure 8. Input Bias and Offset Current vs Temperature

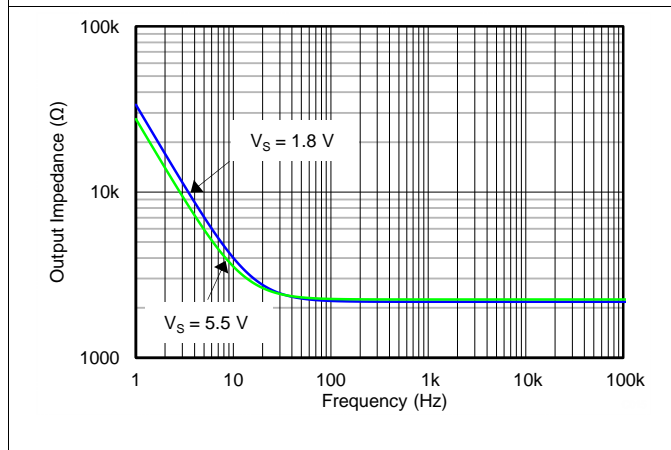


Figure 9. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

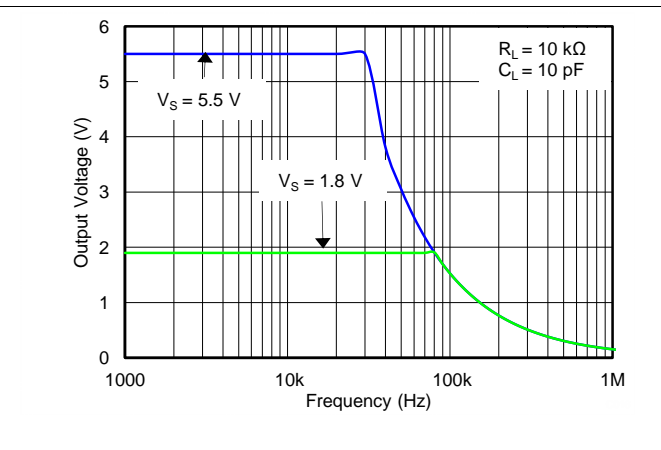


Figure 10. Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency and Supply Voltage

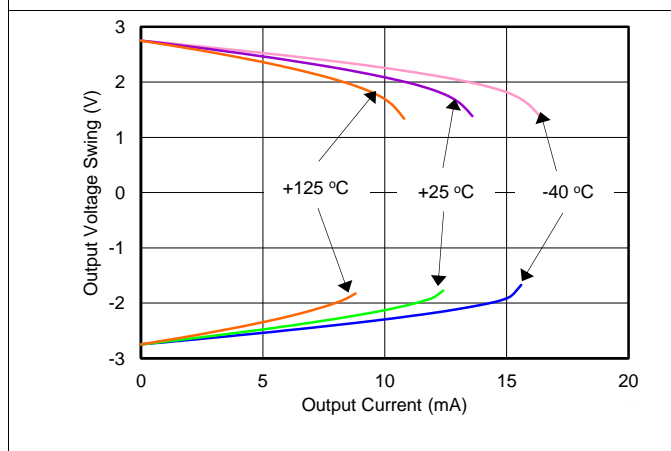


Figure 11. Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current (Over Temperature)

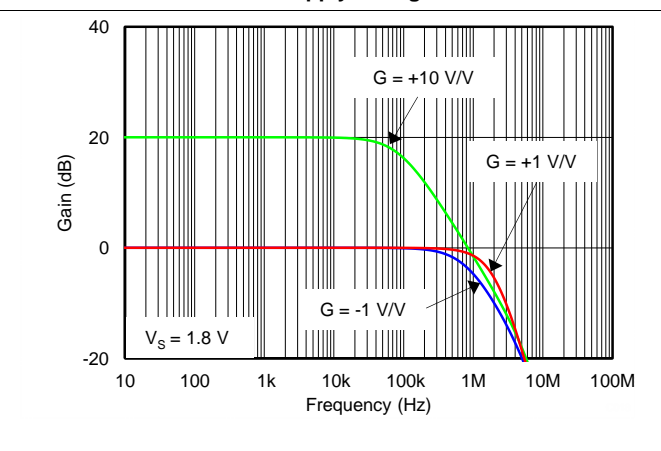


Figure 12. Closed-Loop Gain vs Frequency (Minimum Supply)

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ , and  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$ , unless otherwise noted.

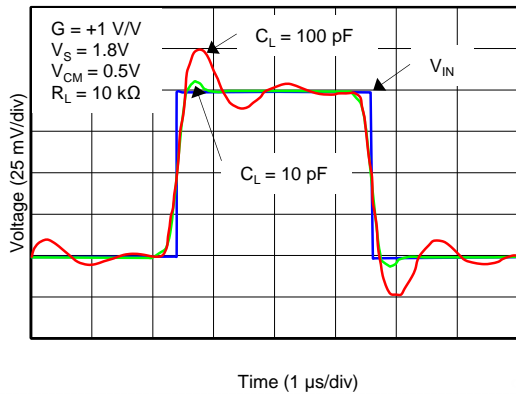


Figure 13. Small-Signal Pulse Response (Minimum Supply)

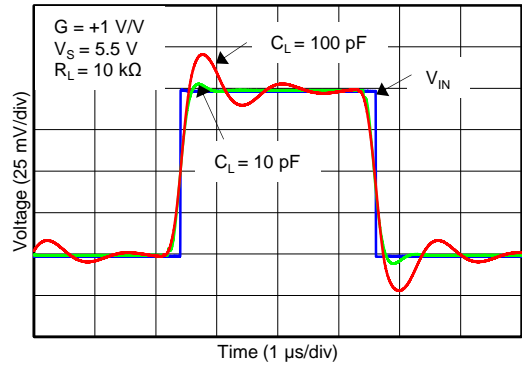


Figure 14. Small-Signal Pulse Response (Maximum Supply)

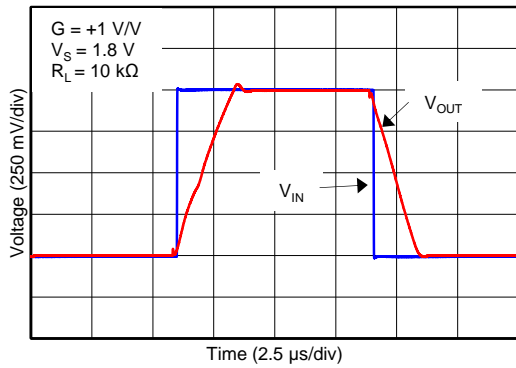


Figure 15. Large-Signal Pulse Response (Minimum Supply)

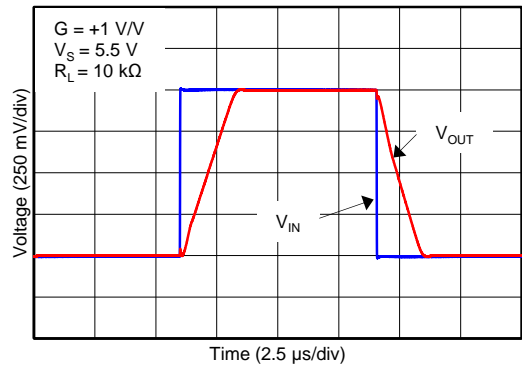


Figure 16. Large-Signal Pulse Response (Maximum Supply)

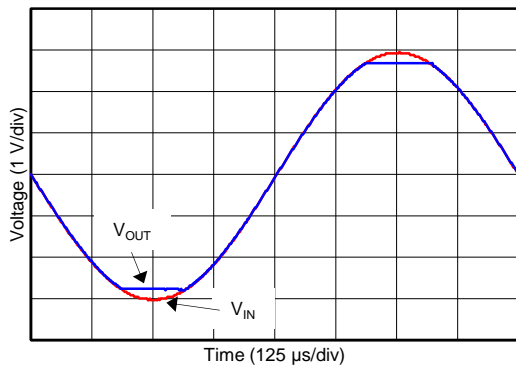


Figure 17. No Phase Reversal

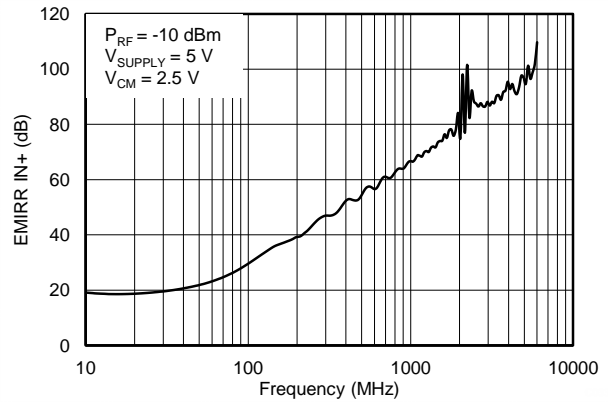


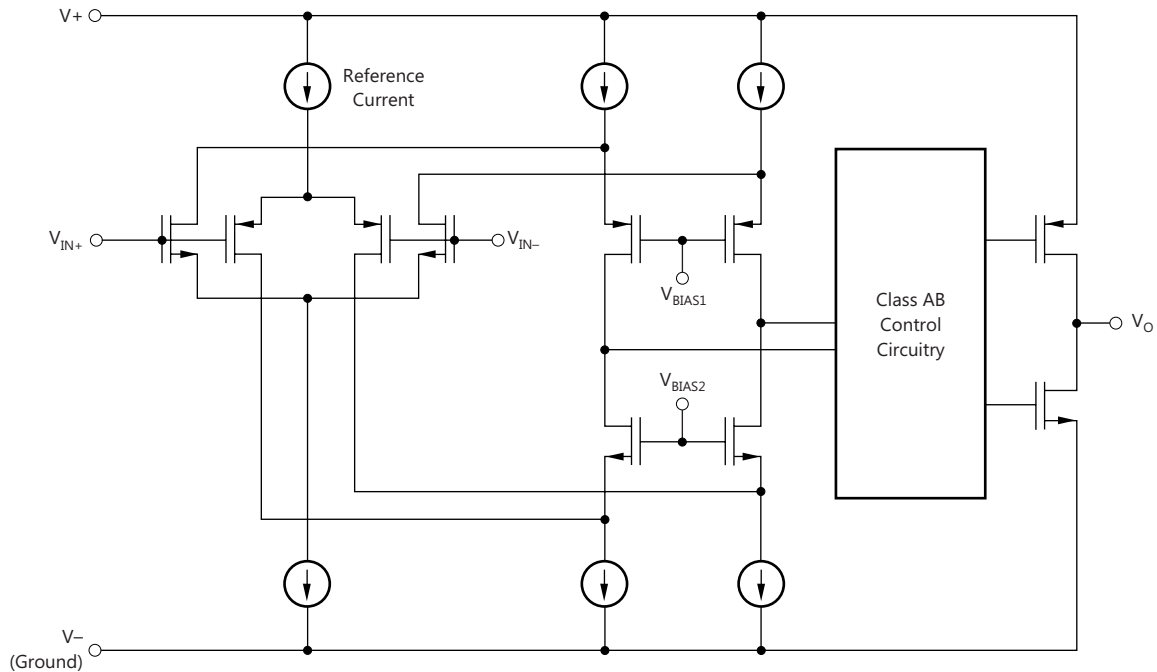
Figure 18. EMIRR IN+ vs Frequency

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The TLVx313 family of operational amplifiers are general-purpose devices that are ideal for a wide range of portable, low-cost applications. Rail-to-rail input and output swings, low quiescent current, and wide dynamic range make the op amps well-suited for driving sampling analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) as well as other single-supply applications.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



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## 8.3 Feature Description

### 8.3.1 Operating Voltage

The TLV313 series is fully specified and tested from 1.8 V to 5.5 V ( $\pm 0.9$  V to  $\pm 2.75$  V). Parameters that vary with supply voltage are illustrated in the [Typical Characteristics](#) section.

### 8.3.2 Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode voltage range of the TLV313 series extends 200 mV beyond the supply rails. This performance is achieved with a complementary input stage: an N-channel input differential pair in parallel with a P-channel differential pair, as shown in the [Functional Block Diagram](#) section. The N-channel pair is active for input voltages close to the positive rail, typically  $(V+) - 1.3$  V to 200 mV above the positive supply, while the P-channel pair is on for inputs from 200 mV below the negative supply to approximately  $(V+) - 1.3$  V. There is a small transition region, typically  $(V+) - 1.4$  V to  $(V+) - 1.2$  V, in which both pairs are on. This 200-mV transition region may vary up to 300 mV with process variation. Thus, the transition region (both stages on) may range from  $(V+) - 1.7$  V to  $(V+) - 1.5$  V on the low end, up to  $(V+) - 1.1$  V to  $(V+) - 0.9$  V on the high end. Within this transition region, PSRR, CMRR, offset voltage, offset drift, and THD may be degraded compared to device operation outside this region.

### 8.3.3 Rail-to-Rail Output

Designed as a micro-power, low-noise operational amplifier, the TLV313 device delivers a robust output drive capability. A class AB output stage with common-source transistors is used to achieve full rail-to-rail output swing capability. For resistive loads up to 100 k $\Omega$ , the output swings typically to within 5 mV of either supply rail regardless of the power-supply voltage applied. Different load conditions change the ability of the amplifier to swing close to the rails, as shown in [Figure 12](#).

### 8.3.4 Common-Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)

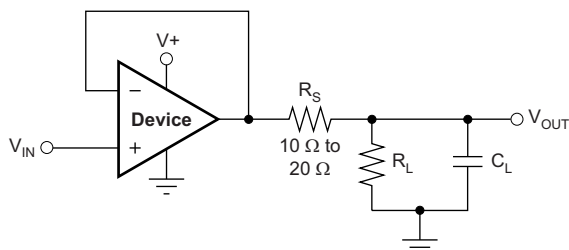
CMRR for the TLV313 device is specified in several ways so the best match for a given application may be used; see the [Electrical Characteristics](#). First, the CMRR of the device in the common-mode range below the transition region [ $V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.3$  V] is given. This specification is the best indicator of the capability of the device when the application requires use of one of the differential input pairs. Second, the CMRR over the entire common-mode range is specified at ( $V_{CM} = -0.2$  V to 5.7 V). This last value includes the variations seen through the transition region, as shown in [Figure 4](#).

### 8.3.5 Capacitive Load and Stability

The TLV313 device is designed to be used in applications where driving a capacitive load is required. As with all op amps, there may be specific instances where the TLV313 device may become unstable. The particular op amp circuit configuration, layout, gain, and output loading are some of the factors to consider when establishing whether or not an amplifier is stable in operation. An op amp in the unity-gain (+1-V/V) buffer configuration that drives a capacitive load exhibits a greater tendency to be unstable than an amplifier operated at a higher noise gain. The capacitive load, in conjunction with the op amp output resistance, creates a pole within the feedback loop that degrades the phase margin. The degradation of the phase margin increases as the capacitive loading increases. When operating in the unity-gain configuration, the TLV313 device remains stable with a pure capacitive load up to approximately 1 nF. The equivalent series resistance (ESR) of some capacitors ( $C_L$  greater than 1  $\mu$ F) is sufficient to alter the phase characteristics in the feedback loop such that the amplifier remains stable. Increasing the amplifier closed-loop gain allows the amplifier to drive increasingly larger capacitance. This increased capability is evident when observing the overshoot response of the amplifier at higher voltage gains.

## Feature Description (continued)

One technique for increasing the capacitive load drive capability of the amplifier when it operates in a unity-gain configuration is to insert a small resistor, typically  $10\ \Omega$  to  $20\ \Omega$ , in series with the output, as shown in Figure 19. This resistor significantly reduces the overshoot and ringing associated with large capacitive loads. One possible problem with this technique is that a voltage divider is created with the added series resistor and any resistor connected in parallel with the capacitive load. The voltage divider introduces a gain error at the output that reduces the output swing.



**Figure 19. Improving Capacitive Load Drive**

### 8.3.6 EMI Susceptibility and Input Filtering

Operational amplifiers vary with regard to the susceptibility of the device to electromagnetic interference (EMI). If conducted EMI enters the op amp, the dc offset observed at the amplifier output may shift from the nominal value while EMI is present. This shift is a result of signal rectification associated with the internal semiconductor junctions. While all op amp pin functions may be affected by EMI, the signal input pins are likely to be the most susceptible. The TLV313 family incorporates an internal input low-pass filter that reduces the amplifiers response to EMI. Both common-mode and differential mode filtering are provided by this filter. The filter is designed for a cutoff frequency of approximately 35 MHz ( $-3\ \text{dB}$ ), with a roll-off of 20 dB per decade.

Texas Instruments has developed the ability to accurately measure and quantify the immunity of an operational amplifier over a broad frequency spectrum extending from 10 MHz to 6 GHz. The EMI rejection ratio (EMIRR) metric allows op amps to be directly compared by the EMI immunity. Figure 18 illustrates the results of this testing on the TLV313 family. Detailed information may be found in *EMI Rejection Ratio of Operational Amplifiers (SBOA128)*, available for download from [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

The TLV313 devices have a single functional mode. The devices are powered on as long as the power-supply voltage is between 1.8 V ( $\pm 0.9\ \text{V}$ ) and 5.5 V ( $\pm 2.75\ \text{V}$ ).

## 9 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

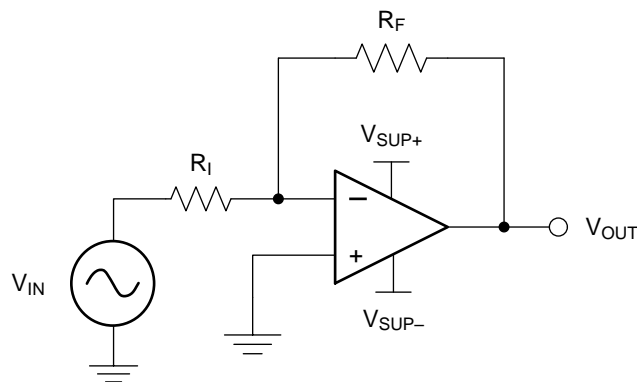
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 9.1 Application Information

The TLVx313 devices are a family of low-power, rail-to-rail input and output operational amplifiers specifically designed for portable applications. The devices operate from 1.8 V to 5.5 V, are unity-gain stable, and are suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The class AB output stage is capable of driving  $\leq 10\text{-k}\Omega$  loads connected to any point between  $V_+$  and ground. The input common-mode voltage range includes both rails, and allows the TLV313 family to be used in virtually any single-supply application.

### 9.2 Typical Application

A typical application for an operational amplifier is an inverting amplifier, as shown in [Figure 20](#). An inverting amplifier takes a positive voltage on the input and outputs a signal inverted to the input, making a negative voltage of the same magnitude. In the same manner, the amplifier also makes negative input voltages positive on the output. In addition, amplification may be added by selecting the input resistor  $R_I$  and the feedback resistor  $R_F$ .



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**Figure 20. Application Schematic**

#### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

The supply voltage must be chosen to be larger than the input voltage range and the desired output range. The limits of the input common-mode range ( $V_{CM}$ ) and the output voltage swing to the rails ( $V_O$ ) must also be considered. For instance, this application scales a signal of  $\pm 0.5\text{ V}$  (1 V) to  $\pm 1.8\text{ V}$  (3.6 V). Setting the supply at  $\pm 2.5\text{ V}$  is sufficient to accommodate this application.

#### 9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Determine the gain required by the inverting amplifier using [Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#):

$$A_V = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \tag{1}$$

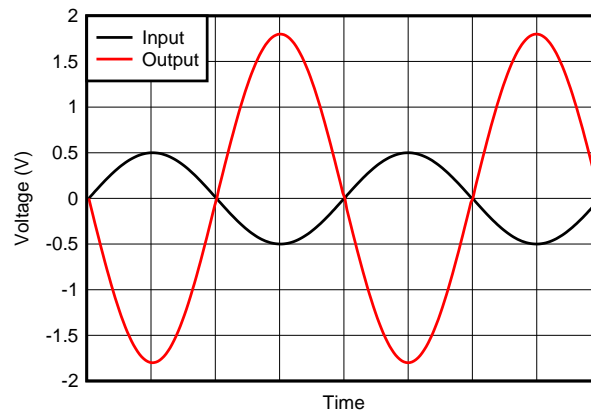
$$A_V = \frac{1.8}{-0.5} = -3.6 \tag{2}$$

### Typical Application (continued)

When the desired gain is determined, choose a value for  $R_1$  or  $R_F$ . Choosing a value in the kilohm range is desirable for general-purpose applications because the amplifier circuit uses currents in the milliamp range. This milliamp current range ensures the device does not draw too much current. The trade-off is that very large resistors (100s of kilohms) draw the smallest current but generate the highest noise. Small resistors (100s of ohms) generate low noise but draw high current. This example uses 10 k $\Omega$  for  $R_1$ , meaning 36 k $\Omega$  is used for  $R_F$ . The values are determined by [Equation 3](#):

$$A_V = -\frac{R_F}{R_1} \quad (3)$$

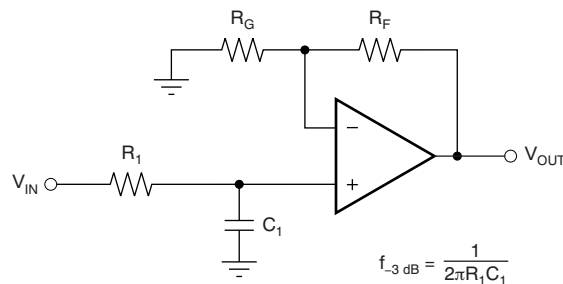
### 9.2.3 Application Curve



**Figure 21. Inverting Amplifier Input and Output**

### 9.3 System Examples

When receiving low-level signals, limiting the bandwidth of the incoming signals into the system is often required. The simplest way to establish this limited bandwidth is to place an RC filter at the noninverting terminal of the amplifier, as shown in [Figure 22](#).



$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_G}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1 + sR_1C_1}\right)$$

**Figure 22. Single-Pole Low-Pass Filter**

## System Examples (continued)

If even more attenuation is needed, a multiple pole filter is required. The Sallen-Key filter may be used for this task, as shown in Figure 23. For best results, the amplifier must have a bandwidth that is eight to 10 times the filter frequency bandwidth. Failure to follow this guideline may result in phase shift of the amplifier.

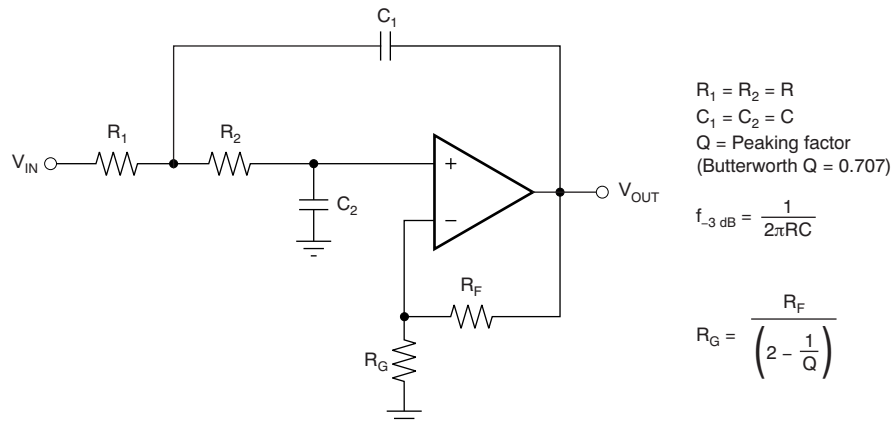


Figure 23. Two-Pole, Low-Pass, Sallen-Key Filter

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The TLVx313 family is specified for operation from 1.8 V to 5.5 V ( $\pm 0.9$  V to  $\pm 2.75$  V); many specifications apply from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The *Typical Characteristics* section presents parameters that may exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature.

### CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 7 V can permanently damage the device (see the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table).

Place 0.1- $\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high-impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement, refer to the *Layout Guidelines* section.

### 10.1 Input and ESD Protection

The TLV313 family incorporates internal electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection circuits on all pins. In the case of input and output pins, this protection primarily consists of current-steering diodes connected between the input and power-supply pins. The ESD protection diodes also provide in-circuit, input overdrive protection, as long as the current is limited to 10 mA as stated in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*. Figure 24 shows how a series input resistor may be added to the driven input to limit the input current. The added resistor contributes thermal noise at the amplifier input and the value must be kept to a minimum in noise-sensitive applications.

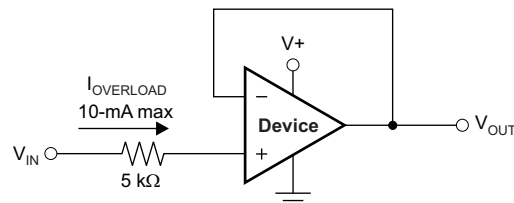


Figure 24. Input Current Protection

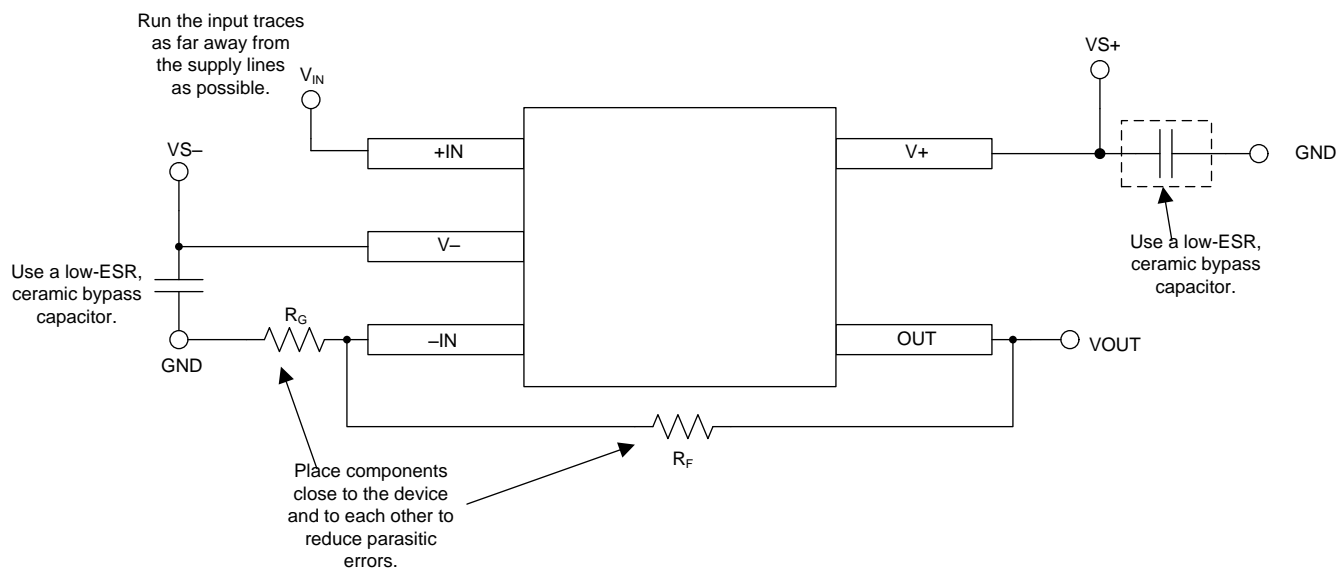
## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

For best operational performance of the device, use good printed circuit board (PCB) layout practices, including:

- Noise may propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit and the operational amplifier. Use bypass capacitors to reduce the coupled noise by providing low-impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry.
  - Connect low-ESR, 0.1- $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from  $V+$  to ground is applicable for single-supply applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of the circuitry is one of the simplest and most effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Take care to physically separate digital and analog grounds, paying attention to the flow of the ground current. For more detailed information, refer to *Circuit Board Layout Techniques*, (SLOA089).
- To reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If the traces cannot be kept separate, crossing the sensitive trace perpendicularly is much better than crossing in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. Keep  $R_F$  and  $R_G$  close to the inverting input in order to minimize parasitic capacitance, as shown in Figure 25.
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring may significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.

### 11.2 Layout Example



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Figure 25. Operational Amplifier Board Layout for Noninverting Configuration

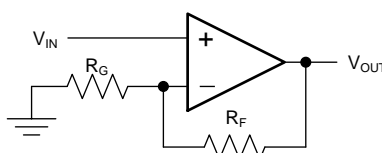


Figure 26. Schematic Representation of Figure 25

## 12 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

### 12.1 ドキュメントのサポート

#### 12.1.1 関連資料

関連資料については、以下を参照してください。

- 『[オペアンプのEMI除去率](#)』
- 『[基板のレイアウト技法](#)』

### 12.2 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、[ti.com](http://ti.com)のデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。右上の隅にある「通知を受け取る」をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報に関するダイジェストを毎週受け取れます。変更の詳細については、修正されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

### 12.3 関連リンク

[表 2](#) に、クイック・アクセス・リンクの一覧を示します。カテゴリには、技術資料、サポートおよびコミュニティ・リソース、ツールとソフトウェア、およびサンプル注文またはご購入へのクイック・アクセスが含まれます。

**表 2. 関連リンク**

製品	プロダクト・フォルダ	サンプルとご購入	技術資料	ツールとソフトウェア	サポートとコミュニティ
TLV313	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>
TLV2313	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>
TLV4313	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>

### 12.4 コミュニティ・リソース

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

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**設計サポート** *TIの設計サポート* 役に立つE2Eフォーラムや、設計サポート・ツールをすばやく見つけることができます。技術サポート用の連絡先情報も参照できます。

### 12.5 商標

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All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 12.6 静電気放電に関する注意事項



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静電気放電はわずかな性能の低下から完全なデバイスの故障に至るまで、様々な損傷を与えます。高精度の集積回路は、損傷に対して敏感であり、極めてわずかなパラメータの変化により、デバイスに規定された仕様に適合しなくなる場合があります。

### 12.7 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。この情報は、そのデバイスについて利用可能な最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLV2313IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	13AV	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV2313IDGKT	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	13AV	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV2313IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	V2313	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV313IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	15F2	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV313IDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	15F2	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV313IDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	5	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	14E	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV313IDCKT	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	5	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	14E	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV4313IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TLV4313	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.



<sup>(6)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV2313, TLV313 :**

- Automotive : [TLV2313-Q1](#), [TLV313-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV2313IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2313IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2313IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV313IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV313IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV313IDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV313IDCKT	SC70	DCK	5	250	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV4313IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV2313IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
TLV2313IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	356.0	356.0	35.0
TLV2313IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV313IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV313IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV313IDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV313IDCKT	SC70	DCK	5	250	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV4313IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0



D0008A

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

### NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed  $.006$  [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

# DCK0005A



## PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT - 1.1 max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



4214834/F 08/2024

### NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Reference JEDEC MO-203.
4. Support pin may differ or may not be present.
5. Lead width does not comply with JEDEC.
6. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25mm per side

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DCK0005A

SOT - 1.1 max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:18X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214834/F 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

- 7. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 8. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DCK0005A

SOT - 1.1 max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 18X

4214834/F 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

9. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
10. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

PW0014A



**PACKAGE OUTLINE**  
**TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4220202/B 12/2023

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PW0014A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 10X



4220202/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0014A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 10X

4220202/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

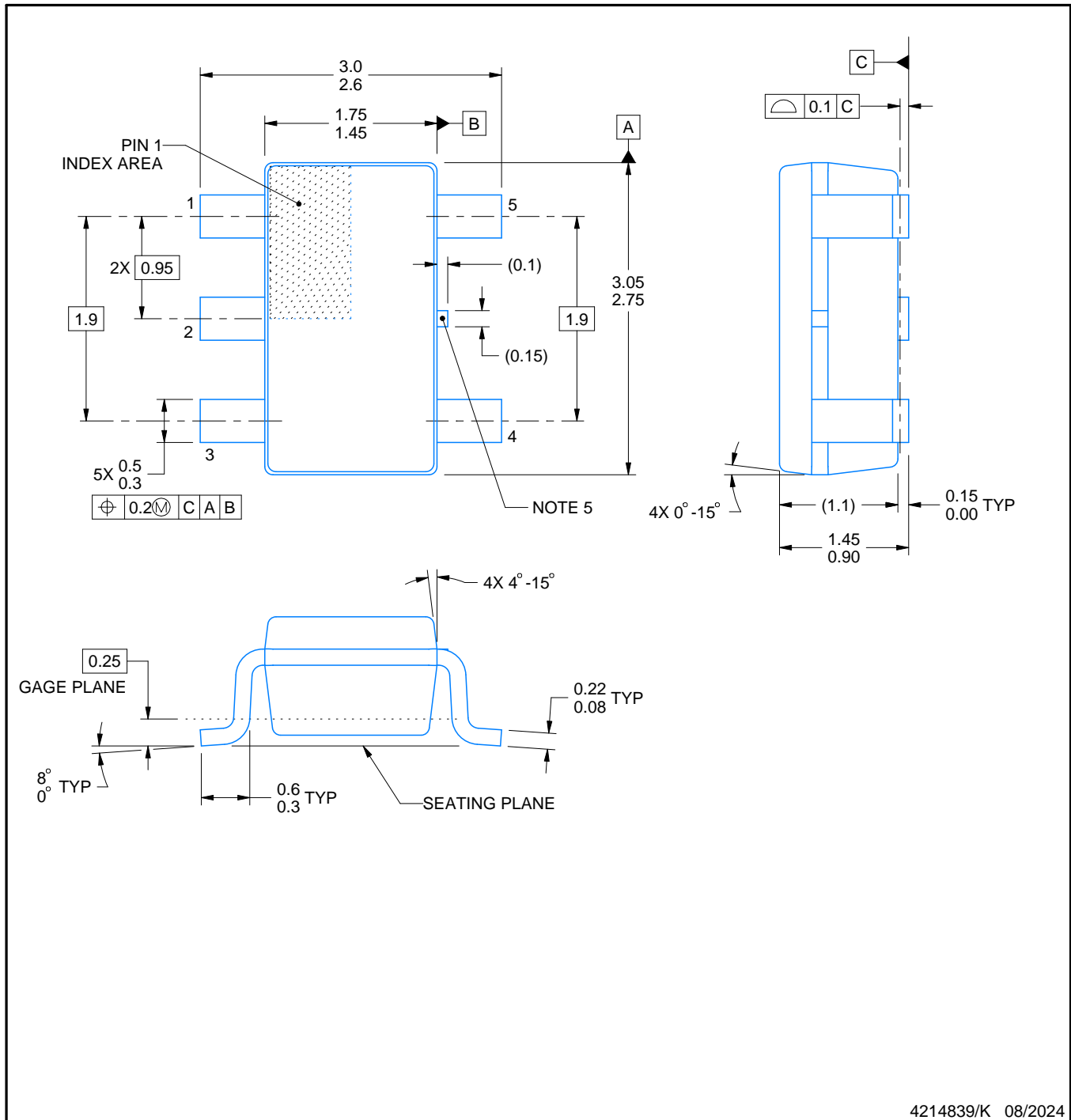
# DBV0005A



## PACKAGE OUTLINE

### SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



4214839/K 08/2024

#### NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Reference JEDEC MO-178.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Support pin may differ or may not be present.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214839/K 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

- Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:15X

4214839/K 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

# DGK0008A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



**NOTES:**

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.



# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DGK0008A

™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 15X



4214862/A 04/2023

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DGK0008A

<sup>TM</sup> VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
SCALE: 15X

4214862/A 04/2023

NOTES: (continued)

11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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郵送先住所：Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265  
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